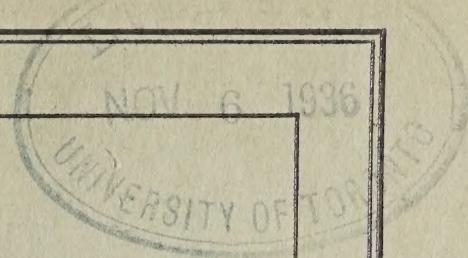


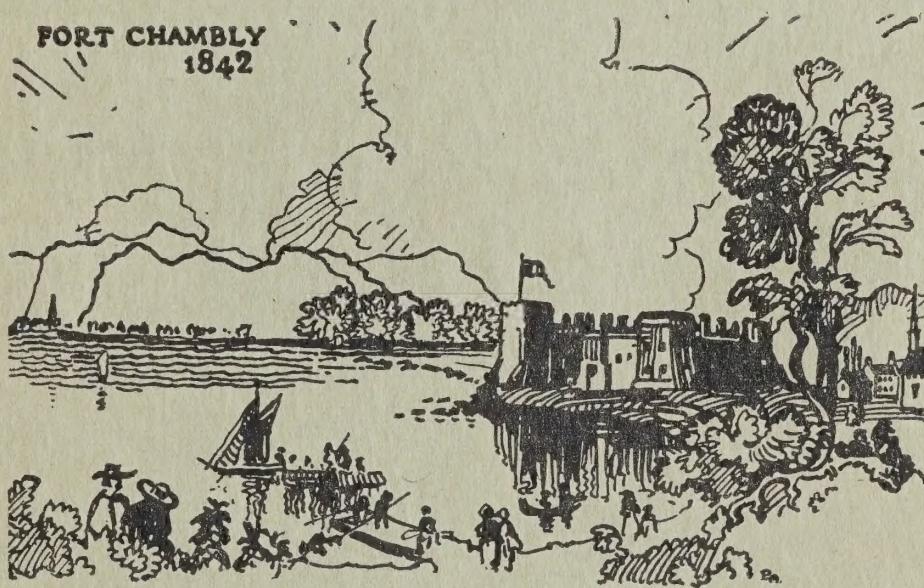
CAI
IB 31
-25 H 02

Historic Sites Series, no. 2
Canada National Parks Bureau



GUIDE TO
FORT CHAMBLY
CHAMBLY, QUEBEC

3 1761 117642132



A WISE NATION PRESERVES ITS RECORDS -
GATHERS UP ITS MONUMENTS - DECORATES
THE TOMBS OF ITS ILLUSTRIOS DEAD -
REPAIRS ITS GREAT PUBLIC STRUCTURES
AND FOSTERS NATIONAL PRIDE AND LOVE
OF COUNTRY BY PERPETUAL REFERENCE
TO THE SACRIFICES AND GLORIES OF THE
PAST - - - JOSEPH HOWE

NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA
HISTORIC SITES

no 2

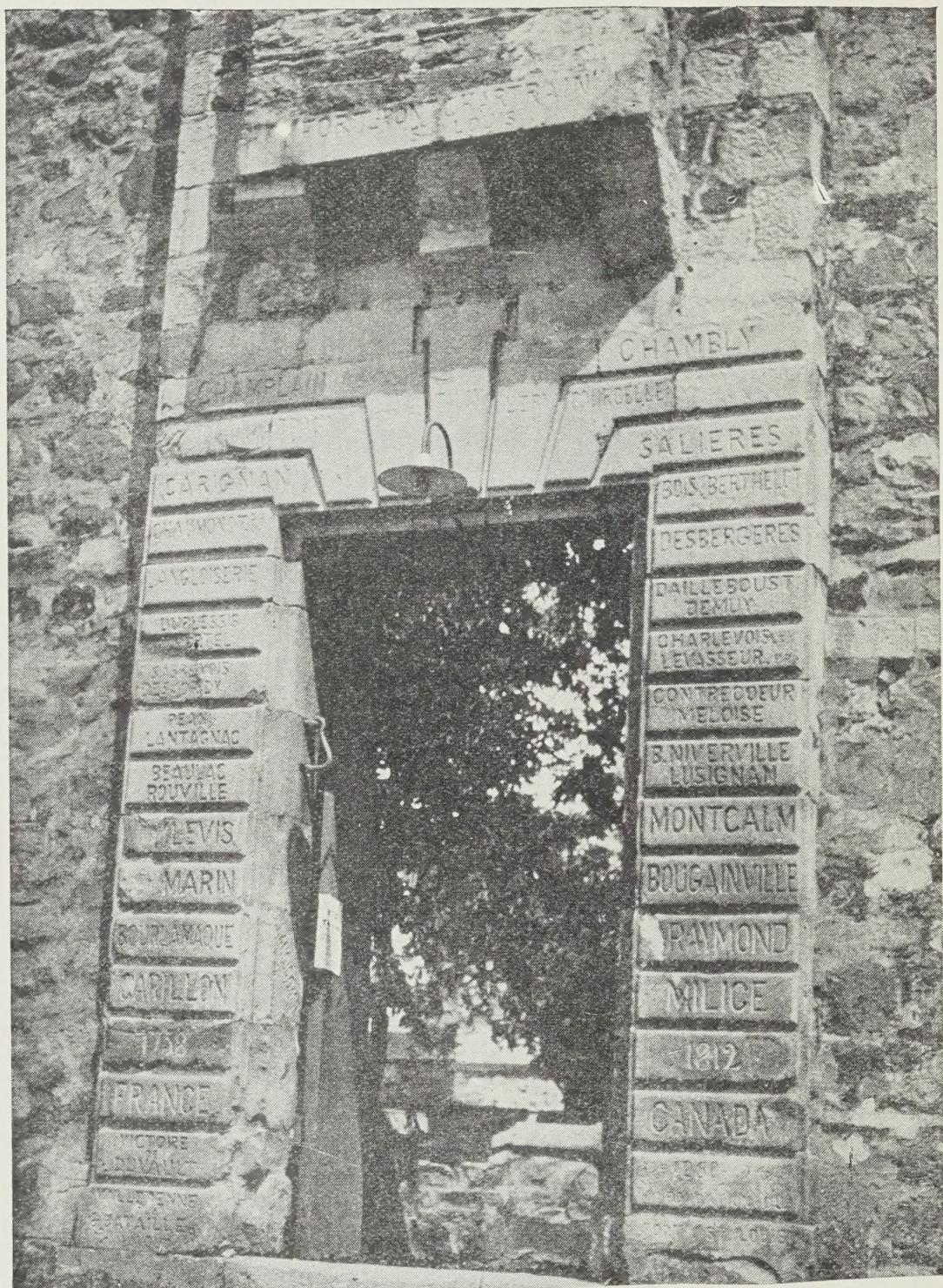
FORT CHAMBLY

Chambly - Quebec

A Brief History of the Famous Fort Chambly, the Second Frontier of the Richelieu River, built originally of wood in 1665 by Captain Jacques de Chambly, Officer of the Régiment de Carignan, as defence against the Iroquois Savages, and in 1709 re-built of stone to resist the advance of the British Forces.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
King's Most Excellent Majesty
1932



MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE FORT

FORT CHAMBLY

O! mon vieux fort, reste debout,
Bravant l'abandon et l'orage,
Dernier vestige d'un autre âge,
Résiste au temps qui détruit tout.

—*Benjamin Sulte*

THE aspirations of the poet sometimes become the seeds of action. Fort Chambly will be neglected no more. Its mute but magnificent appeal for protection has been heard. That friendly Time Spirit which adorns with mellowing colours and kindly verdure the ruins of a past age will be bidden to do its best for Fort Chambly, and that other Time Spirit, the Ahriman which destroys and brings to naught the works of man will be resisted. It has done too much already to reduce to dust and ashes the grim old guardian of the Richelieu river.

On the 10th day of January, 1921, Fort Chambly was placed under the care of the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior to be administered and maintained for all time as a valuable historical memorial of the early military romance of Canada. Steps have been taken to arrest the disintegration of the massive walls, to redeem the cemetery from neglect and decay, to prevent further depredation by irresponsible visitors and to plant flowers and creepers around the walls, which, in time, will clothe the fortress in beauty, symbolic, it is hoped of a nation's care and reverence for the national places of the great dead.

Historical Synopsis

Fort Chambly lies twenty miles southwest of Montreal on a conspicuous headland of the Richelieu river, commanding a beautiful view of the river over the Chambly basin and guarded itself, it would seem, by the two noble mountains of St. Hilaire and St. Bruno. This historical synopsis is partly from an exhaustive history of the fort published by Benjamin Sulte and Gérard Melchesosse to whom all future writers on Fort Chambly will be willing to pay grateful homage.

The history of Fort Chambly goes back more than two and a half centuries. For three-quarters of a century after the voyages of Cartier, France, much occupied with domestic troubles, took little interest in the new lands to which her adventurous explorers had laid claim on her behalf. In 1603 Cartier's work was taken up by Champlain, whose services as an indomitable explorer and pioneer of the new colony have won for him the title of "Father of New France."

In 1609, Champlain visited Chambly on his way to the headwaters of the Richelieu river where he discovered the lake that now bears his name. With twenty-four canoes besides his own he toiled up the river and at the Chambly rapids portaged the canoes through the thick forest where now a canal makes the passage easy.

In 1663, the French Government had decided to make the new country a Crown colony with at least some semblance of organized local government. For thirty years the Company of One Hundred Associates had been on trial and had failed to fulfil the terms of its agreement with the Crown. Outside of

Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers no man could hunt, fish, till fields or cut trees in the forest without peril to his scalp from the marauding Indians who carried on their depredations from lake St. Peter to Quebec. No woman knew when her husband left her in the morning that she would ever see him again.

The First Fort Chambly, 1665

In 1661, Pierre Boucher, of Three Rivers, went to France to ask for assistance and protection from the terror of the Iroquois. He saw Colbert, the French Minister, and asked for three hundred men to go on a punitive expedition to the Indian villages. Colbert wished to do something big, drily remark the historians. "Il fit trop et avec maladresse," that is, he declined to take the advice of those on the spot and did something else which looked much finer but which proved to be wasteful both of money and life. He sent twelve hundred troops from the West Indies and France, including twenty companies of the famous Carignan regiment. These, with three hundred Canadians, assembled at Quebec in 1665, fifteen hundred troops, almost one soldier for every person in the colony! At that time there were not more than 2,000 colonists in New France.

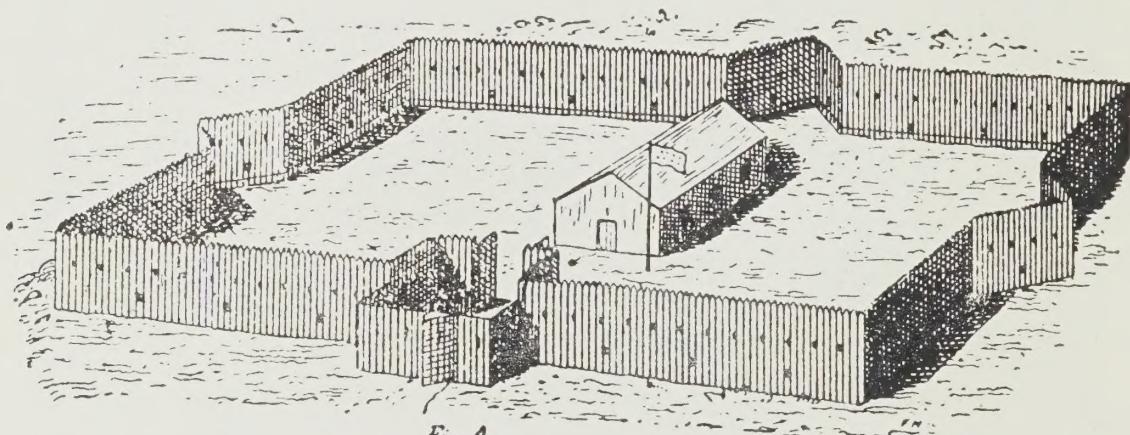


Fig. A

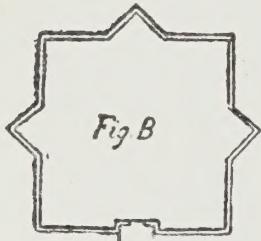


Fig. B

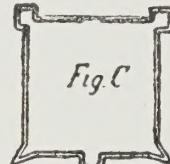


Fig. C

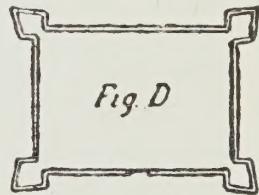


Fig. D

Fig. A—Fort Saint Louis de Chambly, made of palisades 15 feet high, was built in 1665 by M. de Chambly, captain of one of the companies of Carignan's regiment. It was burnt in 1702 by the Iroquois and rebuilt with stone on the same site in 1709.

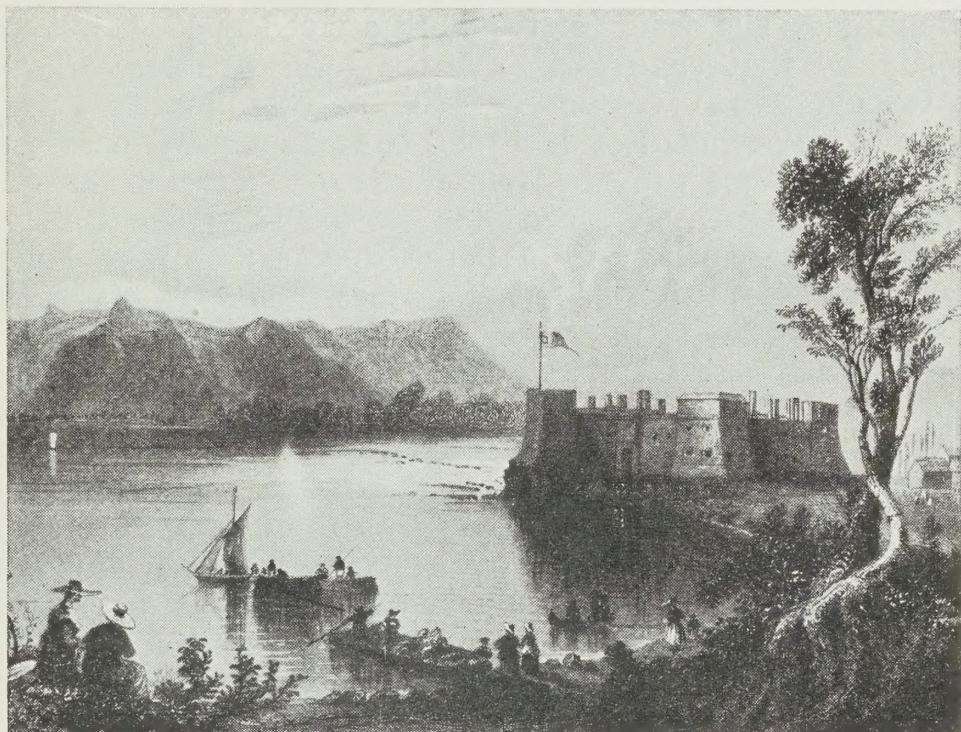
Fig. B—Plan of the first Fcrt de Chambly. It was in the shape of a quadrilateral of 144 feet.

Fig. C—Plan of Fort Richelieu or de Sorel, built in 1665 by M. de Sorel.

Fig. D—Plan of Fort Sainte-Thérèse, built in 1665 by M. de Salières.

It was then decided to build a chain of forts to be manned by these soldiers and in this way Forts Chambly, Sorel and Ste Thérèse came into being. Fort Chambly was built by Jacques de Chambly, a captain of the Carignan regiment, and Fort Sorel by Pierre de Sorel, also a captain in the same regiment. Since the construction of Fort Chambly was commenced on St. Louis' Day and under the direction of Chambly the fort was named St. Louis de Chambly. It was built of wood in the form of a square, one hundred and forty-four feet on each side with palisades fifteen feet high. Inside the walls were erected barracks for the soldiers, a chapel and a house where the commandant lodged and had his

office. A warehouse was built for the storing of provisions, arms and ammunition. The fort was also intended as a refuge for settlers during Indian raids. At the time of its construction there was no white person established on the Richelieu River, then called the Iroquois River, nor at the place which was later called Sorel. But presently, since the officers received large grants of land, clearing of the forest was commenced and the soil was cultivated, in the first instances by the soldiers of the forts. In the place names of the Richelieu River—Chambly, Sorel, Verchères, Varennes, St. Ours and Contrecoeur—the names of these officers are still preserved. Expeditions against the Iroquois were sometimes badly planned and badly executed by officers who did not understand



FORT CHAMBLY IN 1842

savage warfare, but after a time the Indians began to understand that so great a power directed against them must finally prevail and they sued for peace. The better policy would have been to destroy entirely the Iroquois villages and so force the savages either to be quiet or to move farther away. The forts seemed to say "Come along! you will be warmly welcomed," but the savages scoffed, they kept beyond reach of the cannon and at their own time continued their misdeeds. The peace lasted, however, after a fashion, till 1684, but cruel things were done in secret and were often provoked by the *coureurs des bois*, those independent fur-traders who, for the most part, carried on their trade without conscience and without consideration for the welfare of the colony. In 1684 the savages broke out again and attacked the settlers in the villages, fired their houses, burned their crops and carried away their women and children, whom they burned and tortured with abominable cruelty. When war broke out between the French and the English in 1688 the Iroquois joined the English and became a still greater terror along the Richelieu and St. Lawrence rivers. In 1693 Fort Chambly, then twenty-eight years old, had become somewhat dilapidated.

In 1702 the fort was temporarily abandoned by the military authorities and the Indians seized the opportunity to commit it to the flames. Partially destroyed, it was shortly afterwards rebuilt, though on a smaller scale.

The Present Fort Chambly, 1709

The vicissitudes of the fort and its inadequacy as a permanent means of defence led the military authorities at Quebec, in 1709, to the decision that the fort should be finally abandoned and orders were actually received at Montreal to transport the provisions it contained to Laprairie or Montreal. But this was not the view of Montreal. Chambly was the military key to the city. The hostile English were across the border. A great meeting was convened in the seminary at Montreal and it was resolved to build a massive fortress on the old site that would adequately defend the approaches of the Richelieu river. The Government at Montreal obtained the concurrence of the Superior Council at Quebec. Representations were sent to France urging the necessity of constructing a fortress of stone. It took the Government at Versailles three years to make up its mind. The order for the work arrived in 1711, but the impatient colonists already by that time had built the solid structure whose crumbling walls remain to-day. On November 16, 1709, an ordinance was passed at Quebec instructing the Government of Montreal to transport the necessary materials to Chambly and to arrange with the inhabitants of the region for statute labour. During the winter workmen were occupied cutting the stone and making doors and windows. In the spring of 1710 the foundations were laid and in the autumn the walls had risen to a height of 12 feet. The soldiers at the post were pressed into service. The fortress rose as by magic, thanks to the enthusiastic activity of the habitants and of the soldiers.

In the spring of 1711 there was news of an English attack by land and water. Additional workmen were sent from Quebec and Montreal to hurry on the building. By September, 1711, the fortress was completed. Detachments of troops had been placed upon the border both to cover the work and to await the enemy. The fortress was pronounced by Governor and Intendant as "good and sound enough to last forever." The King was pleased with the zeal displayed in the construction of the fortifications of Quebec and Chambly. The fort was re-named in honour of the French Minister, Fort Pontchartrain but the old name persisted and eventually survived.

For twenty-three years Fort Chambly served its day and generation as a military fort without showing signs of decay. In 1733 the walls between the bastions on the side of the rapids were threatened with ruin and repairs were executed. In 1752, the French engineer, Franquet, visited the fort and declared it to be impregnable. One of his remarks has a solemn echo even to this day. The fort, he said, should not be abandoned, "Il faut bien s'en garder." He recommended certain improvements and prepared a report and drew the plan of the fort here reproduced.

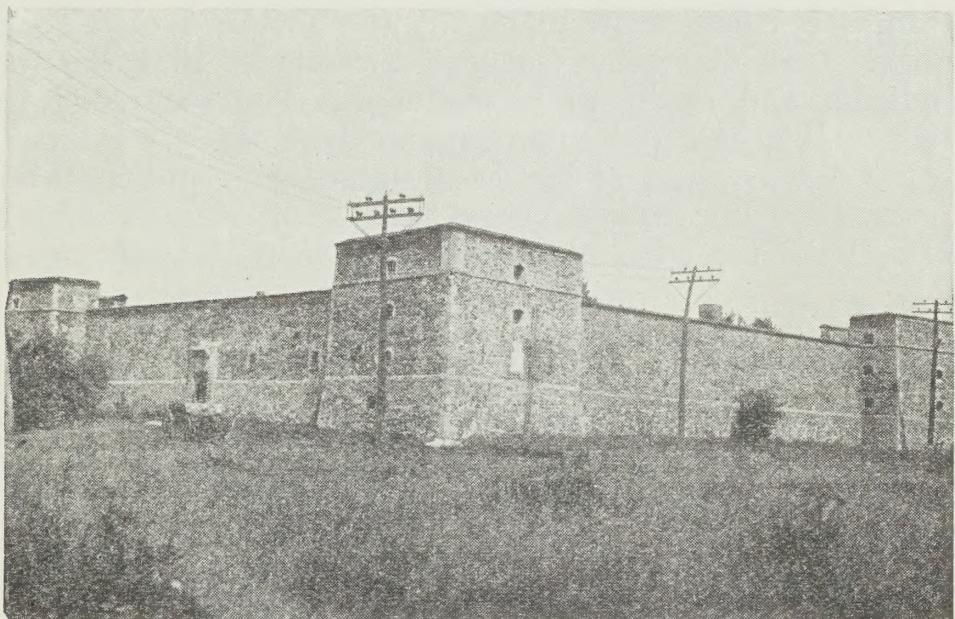
In 1740, war with England seemed to be imminent and the Governor of the colony ordered that Chambly be placed in a state of active defence. The crisis lasted during twenty years. In 1760 the fort was surrendered to the English, Montreal capitulating, and until 1775 Fort Chambly was held by the British with a small armed force. In that year the Americans under Montgomery attacked the fort and occupied it, practically without resistance on the part of Major Stopford, the English commandant. The Americans evacuated the fort in June, 1776, but burned everything that was combustible, leaving only the four walls standing. They left behind them the body of General John Thomas, who died on the second of the month of smallpox and was buried in the cemetery. General Thomas had received a medical training and gave his services and indeed his life with heroic unselfishness to the soldiers stricken with the dread disease.

The following year the fort was repaired and garrisoned by Governor Carleton. The war continued but the field of action was removed to the Hudson River and to Lake Champlain. From 1780-84 some Americans were incarcerated in the fort, by order of Sir John Johnson.

The War of 1812-14 and After

During the war of 1812-14, Fort Chambly played an important part and the history of Canada does not overlook its services. As soon as the war commenced the fort "became a strong 'point d'appui'"; it was thoroughly repaired and utilized as a base of operations from the side of lake Champlain. Several other buildings were also erected along the river. In 1814 the expedition to Plattsburg started from Chambly. Six thousand soldiers were camped in tents where now runs the canal. American prisoners were incarcerated in the vaults west of the fort. The village or canton at this time consisted of 92 to 100 houses.

At the end of hostilities the fort served as a resting place for the soldiers of the regiment of the Duke of Wellington on their return from the war with Spain. Then began for the fort a period of social activity "on s'amusait ferme" remark the historians, "ce furent des années de plaisir; beaucoup de militaires, mais point ou peu de travail." At Chambly and upon the river Richelieu, called "The granary of Lower Canada," there lived some of the best families of the province,



FORT CHAMBLY

judged by their origins and their talents. The freedom of their manners and their constant fetes, the abundance of their banquets, where they sang, danced and laughed with the highest spirits, these things remain still among the traditions of the oldest residents. "Ah! quelle vie joyeuse!"

But the region of Chambly was greatly disturbed later by the abortive rebellion of 1837. Some of the participants of the insurrection were interned in the fort, amongst whom were Dr. Alexis Rollin and François Collin. The vault of the fort where they were incarcerated is still visible at the corner nearest the shore of the basin beneath the lower rapids. This "donjon" was repaired in 1921, since its foundations were crumbling.

The Abandoned Fort

For some years after the stirring events here recorded the force occupying the fort was gradually reduced until, in 1851, Fort Chambly was completely abandoned as a military retreat. It had then fallen into considerable disrepair. In 1856 the Imperial authorities transferred the property to the Canadian Government, but for twenty years little attention was paid to it. In 1862 half of the wall on the side of the rapids crumbled and the two

magazines supported by it fell in 1866. In the spring of 1869, owing to the pressure of the ice, the remainder of the wall fell into the rapids. Then for many years the fortress was at the mercy of the vandal. In 1889 the Federal Government appointed J. O. Dion, a journalist of some distinction who was made an "officier d'académie" by the French Government, as curator of the fort and the depredation and vandalism were brought to an end. Benjamin Sulte has described Mr. Dion as "fondateur du culte du souvenir des choses historiques." In 1887 it was placed under the control of the Department of Militia and in 1921 finally transferred to the care of the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Dion's successor said of him: "He was a man possessing knowledge and education much above the average. He had a love of the beautiful and his love for the fort became almost a religion. For his dear fort he had refused the chances of an election by acclamation for the Chamber of Deputies." Mr. Dion lived in his hermitage for 35 years, a faithful and devoted guardian of the fort at all times and a courteous cicerone. He died at an advanced age, in 1916.

In 1881 representations were made, at the instance of Mr. Dion to the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, that the fort was in a deplorable condition and ought to be restored. The Governor General took immediate steps to this end and some repairs were made. It was Mr. Dion's hope to make the fort a place of historical pilgrimage and in this he was not entirely disappointed. For many years crowds of visitors and members of different societies have attended at this venerable historic shrine.

Courage et Loyauté

In 1882 the Federal Government placed on the south wall facing the village of Chambly a marble commemorative tablet surmounted by the crown of the Kings of France with the arms of Jacques de Chambly and containing the following inscription:—

Chambly, A.D. 1665.

Courage et loyauté!

Sous le règne de Louis XIV, Roi de France et de Navarre, le marquis de Vaudreuil étant gouverneur général de la Nouvelle-France, ce fort a été érigé en 1710, incendié en 1776, restauré par Guy Carleton en 1777, abandonné en 1847, il fut réparé en 1882-83 sous le règne de Victoria, Reine de la Grande Bretagne, le marquis de Lorne étant gouverneur général du Canada, Théodore Robitaille, lieutenant-gouverneur de Québec, par ordre de sir Hector Langevin, C.B., ministre des travaux publics.

Thomas Fuller, architecte,

J. O. Dion, directeur.

Surrounding the gateway of the fort have been engraved the names of famous men who have been associated with Fort Chambly.

Near the fort is an old cemetery which at one time fell into complete neglect and decay. Again at the instance of Mr. Dion the cemetery was restored, the fallen headstones raised and the graves cleared. Among the tombstones and inscriptions that still may be identified are those of Madame de Thavenet, wife of François Hertel, sieur de Lafrenière, Jean Basset, a soldier of the company of Jacques de Chambly and of others who "have enriched with their blood the soil where germinated the civilization of the new world."

A monument has been placed in the cemetery to the memory of those who are buried there.

The plot has been fenced, paths laid out, and the grounds otherwise improved.

A bronze tablet to the memory of General John Thomas, who is buried in the cemetery, has been placed there by the Saranac Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Once there was a suggestion that the old fort should be entirely demolished. To this suggestion Dr. Sulte replied in words that should become memorable: "There is a vandalism more dangerous than the vandalism of time; it is that of men and it must be resisted. The stones of the fort have no names but the tombs which nestle under the shade of their walls keep guard over venerable memories which the French-Canadians cherish and which history preserves."

The Career of Jacques de Chambly

In 1665 Chambly came to Canada as a captain of the Carignan regiment which had been constituted in 1644 by Thomas Francis of Savoy, Prince Carignan. With the aid of three hundred soldiers he built the first Fort Chambly. Whilst the Carignan regiment returned to France in 1668, Jacques de Chambly with some of his officers, elected to remain in Canada. He was at Chambly until 1673 and received the concession of the seigniory in 1672. In 1673 he was made commandant of Acadia and in 1677 was transferred to the West Indies. He was appointed Governor of Grenada in 1679, Governor of Martinique in 1680. In 1687 he was killed at Martinique and was there buried. Chambly and François Hertel, sieur de Lafrenière married two sisters. Chambly died without issue and his brother-in-law inherited the seigniory. Hertel's son René perpetuated the name by adopting de Chambly's as his own. For a century and more the name of Hertel de Chambly was well known in the region.

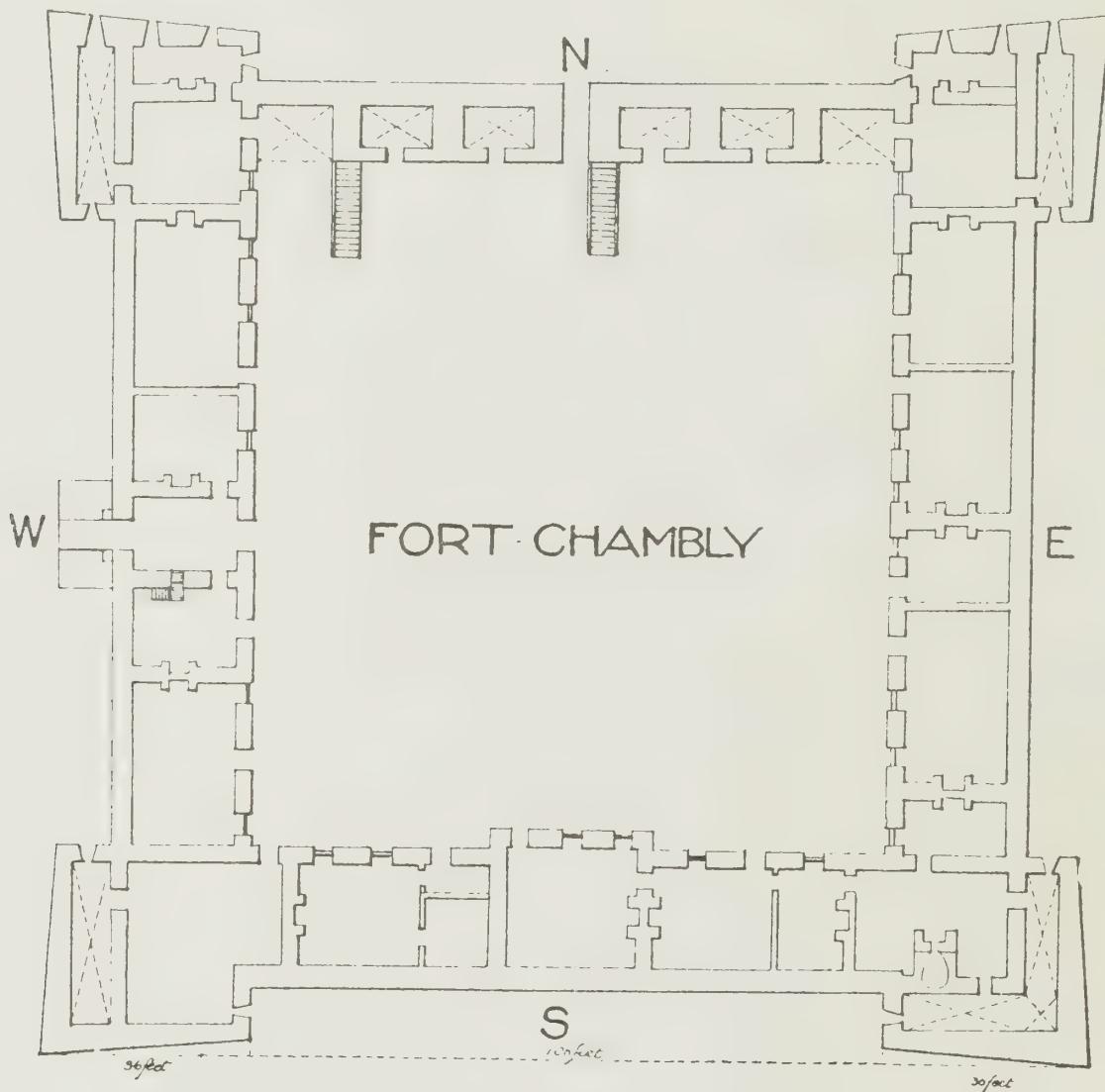
The Fort Without and Within

The structure is described as a quadrilateral fortress of rubble masonry with dressed quoins to angles and openings. Originally it had four bastions measuring from one salient point to another 168 feet. The bastions are 35 feet in height and the curtains between 30 feet in height by 106 feet in length. The walls are 4 feet in thickness and are loop-holed for musketry.

At present there are only three of the outer walls standing; that next the river was undermined and demolished by the action of the ice and water many years ago. Repairs have been made to the remaining walls and the débris of the fallen wall formed into a dry wall on the river bank to prevent further erosion. The northeast and northwest towers of the bastions, subjected for many years to the action of high water at the river bend, have partially crumbled.

The entrance to the fort is on the west side where perhaps more than at any point the frowning solidity of the structure is best appreciated. Standing in front of the small doorway the visitor is unaware for a moment of the desolation wrought within by various belligerents and by the elements, not to mention the more stupid destruction of the vandal. From this point the fort is like a grim giant whose eyes have been blinded by some stroke of fate but whose strength is still unimpaired and whose courage and energy are at least potentially sound. Here the fort stands as the King's officers saw it more than two hundred years ago when they reported that it was, "good and sound enough to last forever." The massive walls of the curtain between the bastions rise to a height of 30 feet. The loopholes for musketry have been closed by masonry and the immense bastions seem to be waiting to ascertain whether the visitor is an enemy or a friend before taking drastic action.

The doorway has already been mentioned and pictured. On the lintel and on the carved masonry supporting the sides will be found chiselled on the stones the great names associated with Fort Chamblay and with early Canadian history. As the visitor passes through the doorway he is aware of a rush of light in startling contrast to the blackness of the walls without. As his eyes sweep the interior he must also be conscious of a genuine feeling of regret at the ruin within. Everywhere there are signs of the mad destruction of war following on the patient and laborious thinking and building of the first defenders of the great new country. Quickly the picturesqueness of the scene brings relief. Nature has clothed the ruins in green and crimson verdure and the aged stones



- S. South Wall—Hospital, chapel and chaplain's residence.
- E. East Wall—Magazine, N.C.O. and men's quarters, armoury and kitchen.
- N. North Wall—Vaults, cells and stores.
- W. West Wall—Dungeon, commandant and officers' quarters, and administration offices.

have gathered to themselves sombre browns, greys and yellows and clothed themselves with mellowed beauty. Still can be seen everywhere signs of the masonic toil which gathered the rocks from the forest neighbourhood and chipped their ends and faces to the required lines of the walls.

Proceeding from the gateway the remains of an inner wall which has almost totally disappeared are noticed, and then to the right a building with modern dormer windows, leaning against the northwest wall, pleasantly covered with vines and shaded with trees. This building was once a part of the northwest

wall. It has been adapted for the purpose of a museum and residence for the curator and contains a number of interesting relics of the fort together with souvenirs of the European war of 1914.

After visiting the museum the next move will be to the observation tower on the summit of the southwest bastion where stairs have been built to provide access. Here is obtained a magnificent view over the whole surrounding country even as far as Montreal to the northwest where Mount Royal is visible on clear days. At this point the visitor with historic sense will find his solitude, for here is obtained the best opportunity for recalling the procession of events that have made the old fort a historic shrine.



RUINS OF PART OF EAST WALL AND NORTHEAST BASTION

Leaving the tower and proceeding to the right along the south wall the remains of two great fireplaces are distinguishable. They are the only relics of the chapel, hospital and chaplain's house. Other relics of interior walls are seen showing divisions, the uses of which can only be conjectured. Within the northeast bastion is seen the magazine or storehouse, still in fair condition, with vaults and cells. The north wall has been completely destroyed. Two spurs of masonry indicate where buildings once stood, the purpose of which is not now known. In the northwest bastion is found the old "donjon" distinguishable by its arched masonry. Within the west wall are the ruins of the offices of the administration and the dwelling of the commandant.

Outside Buildings

At a short distance from the fort and close to the river will be seen various buildings once connected with the service of the fort, but now alienated to private and modern uses. They are, for the most part, built on the same massive lines as the fort itself. In order of approach they are:—

Officers' Quarters.—A wooden building resting on a stone foundation 192 feet by 54 feet.

Guard House.—Stone, 48 feet by 51 feet.

Infantry Barracks.—Stone, 199 feet by 36 feet.

Commissariat Stores.—Two ranges of buildings, one of stone, 145 feet by 36 feet, the other of part wood and part stone, 224 feet by 32 feet.

Commissary's Quarters.—A stone building, 44 feet by 33 feet, with a wing 26 feet by 15 feet.

Bakery.—A stone building 39 feet by 24 feet, with a wing 13 feet by 25 feet.

All these buildings with others lying back from the river were sold on the 14th of June, 1876.

Park Lands

The outside lands comprise the cemetery, measuring about an acre, and a strip of Government land of about the same extent lying between the cemetery and the fort, which has recently been transferred to the control of the National Parks Branch. Arrangements have been made for the improvement of this latter property and in the course of time it will be transformed into a pleasant resting place for the visitors to the fort.

The Flag

The flagstaff of Fort Chambly has borne in turn the Lillies of France, the Union Jack of Britain, the Stars and Stripes of the United States and now for a century and a half the flag of the British Empire. In the year 1921 the present flagstaff measuring 75 feet was erected by the National Parks of Canada and the flag is easily the most conspicuous object of the Chambly region.

A Tourist's Shrine

Thus embedded in historical memories and presenting in itself a romantic rendezvous for the traveller and the holiday maker Fort Chambly is here presented as a shrine for the tourist which will well repay whatever effort is required to reach its precincts.

Methods of Approach

From Montreal Fort Chambly may be conveniently reached by the Montreal Southern Counties Electric Railway. The car is entered at the foot of McGill street and the river St. Lawrence is crossed by the Victoria bridge where the Lachine rapids continue their immemorial song as in the days when the first Europeans battled with their turbulent flood.

There are two stations, Chambly Basin and Chambly Canton, both of which give easy access to the fort. Chambly Basin is first reached and thence the visitor may walk or drive to the fort, about a mile distant, by way of the main street.

The first object of special interest is the de Salaberry monument which stands in a small park. It was erected to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel C. M. de Salaberry, Commander of the British forces at Châteauguay, in 1813, when the defeat of the American invaders saved Montreal and Canada. So critical was this contest that de Salaberry has been called the Canadian Leonidas. The monument was erected in 1881, by public subscription and was unveiled under the presidency of the Governor General, the Marquis of Lorne. The statue was the first sculptured public monument wrought by a Canadian artist and was the work of Philippe Hébert. In the Catholic church cemetery of the village, a short distance away, the body of de Salaberry lies buried.

From Chambly Basin to Fort Chambly the picturesque Chambly canal highway is followed. Soon the famous fort is seen standing in its calm majesty, ever within sound of the Richelieu rapids and commanding a beautiful view over the body of water known as Chambly Basin. Across the river mount St. Hilaire raises its stern forehead and in the distance St. Bruno is seen.

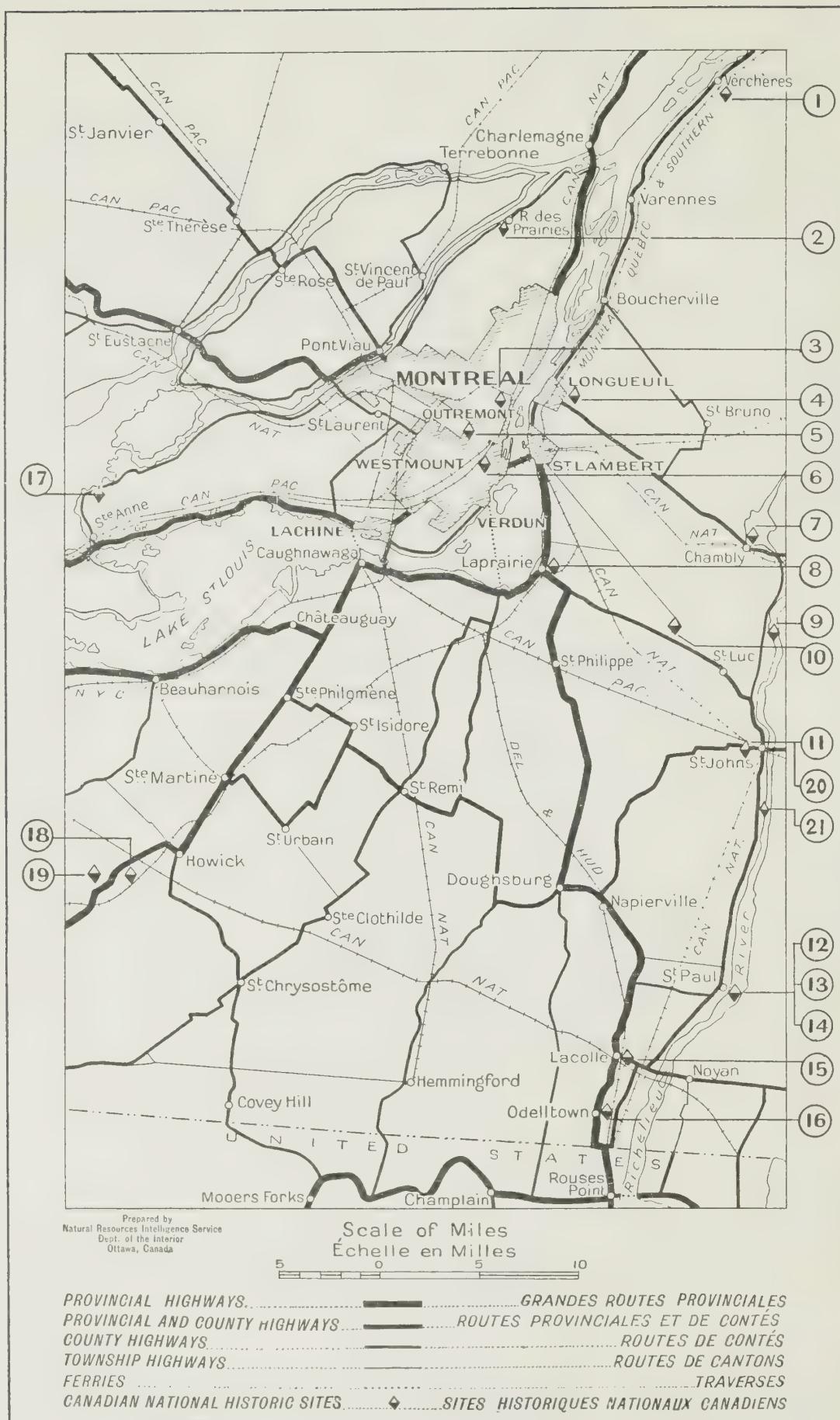
The second station is Chambly Canton and a few yards from it is Pine Grove Park, a charming rural resort. From the park the walk or drive to the fort is through the quaint old fashioned village where low, whitewashed cottages, together with more modern dwellings, occupy the ground which was once the scene of sanguinary conflicts between the Iroquois bands and the European settlers.

The motor traveller from Montreal will approach the fort by Chambly road which affords a very delightful country drive of about 16 miles.

From United States—

The visitor from the United States coming by rail will cross the border at Rouse's Point and proceed to St. John whence he can motor to Chambly, a distance of about ten miles, by the charming canal route.

The motor traveller from the United States can approach Fort Chambly by two ways. First from Rouse's Point along the King Edward Boulevard to St. Lambert and thence by the Chambly road. Second, by a good paved road along the Richelieu River on the west side passing through Lacolle junction to St. John.



INDEX TO ROUTE MAP

Name of Site—1. Hercine of Vercheres; 2. Battle of Coulee Grou; 3. First Canadian Steamship (Notre-Dame St., E.); 4. Fort Longueuil; 5. Hochelaga (McGill University grounds); 6. Montreal's Birthplace (Youville square); 7. Fort Chamby; 8. Fort Laprairie; 9. Fort Ste. Therese; 10. Second Battle of Laprairie; 11. Fort St. Johns; 12. Fort Lennox; 13. Battle of Ile-aux-Noix; 14. The Royal Navy, Fort Lennox; 15. Battle of Lacolle; 16. Battle of Odelltown; 17. Battle of the Lake of Two Mountains; 18. Defence of Chateauguay Ford; 19. Battle of Chateauguay; 20. The First Railroad in Canada; 21. Battle, 6th September, 1775.





